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Notes
on
The Lectures of
Nathaniel Chapman M.D.
Professor
of the
Institutes and Practice of Physic
and
Clinical Practice
in the
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia
1818 – 19 – 20

Volume

R. E. Griffith Jr.

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Manuscripts Medicine, Practice of, Systematic treatises on, from 1800

Practice of Physick

vol 1st

R. E. Griffith

1818

The Practice of Medicine.

The Practice of Medicine constitutes by far the most interesting and important part of our science – It is indeed the point to which all our enquiries have been directed and where we shall have occasion to apply the principles that I have taught you in Physiology, Therapeuticks and Pathology. Even at this early stage the question presents itself in what manner shall we classify diseases? ever since the time of Sydenham it has been the custom with one or two exceptions only to arrange them pretty much on the principles adopted with regard to the objects of Natural Science to this part of Medical Science the term of Nosology has been applied, my design is not to occupy your attention with the numerous schemes of this description which have at different times been obtruded upon us – each is possessed of some share of merit though the is characterized by very gross and obvious defects considered in every view the best is undoubtedly that of Cullen; aware of the imperfections of all nosological

arrangements the celebrated Brown in the bold spirit of innovation which so eminently belonged to him, made a denunciation of the nature and tendency of the practice the light in which he viewed the subject was marked by extreme simplicity - No other difference could he perceive between the various morbid affections than as relates to the intensity of excitement. Diseases he ranked under the heads of Sthenic & Asthenic or those of direct or indirect debility notwithstanding the credit of originality which has been given him he has slender pretensions to be considered as the author of this theory - To the medical Methodists of antiquity who attributed all diseases to too great rigidity or laxity of fibre, he is undoubtedly indebted for the primary suggestions of his hypothesis, need I inform you that our own school has afforded an instance of still more intrepid generalization? denying altogether the plurality of disease it became a part of this new system to put down entirely all nosological arrangements as impracticable & highly pernicious but this opposition has been urged

somewhat intemperately - No one sees more clearly than myself all the defects in the classifications which have been attempted, candour however compels to confess that no one of them is wholly without use, as they introduce order & perspicuity into our science - It is not fair to raise objections against a practice from its abuse, this is at all times dangerous & even sacred subjects might thus be rendered contemptible, every arrangement of natural objects of which no one doubts the advantage might in the same way be improperly exposed to ridicule, what for instance, can be found more incongruous & absurd in any system of zoology than as has been done by Linnaeus the placing in the same class the human being and the bat the first and nearly the last links in the chain of animated nature? - But does this unfortunate association lead any reflecting man to deny the utility of classifying animals & even of the partiu-- lar arrangement of this naturalist, what is the most advantageous method of systematizing in medicine it is

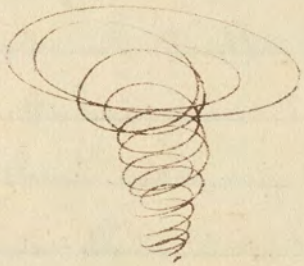
difficult to determine — but that some order is necessary is universally confessed even those who are loudest in their condemnation of Nosology have tacitly conceded its necessity by adopting the names & divisions which it has established — To arrange diseases according to their affinities as has generally been done, into classes orders genera, species and varieties appears to me altogether artificial and perhaps impracticable, from the difficulty of adjusting the degree of consanguinity or relationship between the different kinds of morbid affections endless disputes have arisen on this subject and have been conducted with little of that courtesy which should always characterize philosophical discussions It occurred to me that diseases might be arranged according as they occur, in different systems of the body, that there are defects in this method cannot be denied, but on the whole I believe it to the most natural simple and practically useful — I have therefore after a mature deliberation determined to adopt it

Limiting the term system to a combination of parts which have a similarity of structure and concur in the same uses the following may be stated —

1. The Circulatory. consisting of the heart & blood vessels
2. The Digestive " of chiefly of the alimentary canal
3. The Respiratory. " of the Pulmonary organs
4. The Absorbent " consisting of the lacteals &c
5. The Secretory " of the glands
6. The Sensitive " of the organs of sense the nerves the brain the spinal marrow.
7th The Muscular, of the muscles, tendons, & aponeuroses
8. The Cutaneous " of the external covering of the surface of the body —
9th The Osseous, consisting of the bones and their appurtenances —
10th The Generative consisting of the genital apparatus in both sexes —

It will be easy under these heads to comprehend all the diseases to which our natures are liable

without any reference to their alliance or affinity but though I reject the old arrangements I shall however retain the names, these are sufficiently expressive, and having been generally adopted, are become the language of medicine; to change is always more or less an evil and I am not sensible that in any case it is more inconvenient than in the nomenclature of the sciences —



Diseases of the Circulatory System

Of Fevers.

I shall now commence with the diseases of the circulatory system and first with fevers – they are by far the most common of the complaints of our nature, and as they afford general principles on which the treatment of other diseases must be founded I shall dwell on them at some length and with more than ordinary minuteness. It is computed that more than one half of the deaths among the human species are produced by febrile affections alone. What is the nature of that disease which has been denominated fever? Ever since the dawn of medical science the question has been proposed and still remains unanswered – The febrile affections are so numerous, diversified and fluctuating, and are so much under the dominion

of those causes which modify diseased action that they perpetually shift their character and no description can be appropriate to the whole class. Cullen who is chiefly followed on this subject defines the Pyrexia or febrile diseases to consist in an" Increased heat and frequency of the pulse, coming on after shivering, accompanied with a disturbance of many of the functions of the body and diminution of strength especially in the limbs." now the this definition is as unexceptionable as any which have been advanced it will not be difficult to show that there is hardly a circumstance mentioned in it which is an universal and necessary attendant on fever. That increase of heat is not a pathognomic sign of fever is conceded by every one there are indeed not many cases which the animal temperature rises much above the natural standard and we all often see instances where it is lower – the senses are not here the proper means for measuring the degree of heat, as the feelings of

the individual are often entirely delusive so much so that at the moment when he complains of excessive warmth he is often really colder than usual, the converse equally holds sensations of cold often accompany a high degree of thermometrical temperature nor is it at all true; that fever is always preceded by a chill except indeed in some particular types this is comparatively a rare occurrence in febrile affections - As relates to the pulse; there is every variety in fever as a general rule it is more than naturally frequent in fevers but the exceptions are numerous & in certain affections where the brain is concerned it sinks to one half its natural standard besides by exercise and other causes the pulse may be made to beat with much more than its common quickness without impairing the health or assuming a morbid condition, frequency of the pulse therefore is not a necessary ingredient in fever, that a disturbance of the functions and lassitude occurs in this disease is not denied but they are also incident to many other depraved conditions of the system - hence it follows that no one of the preceding symptoms

is sufficient of itself to denote fever, but to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all assembled and also other circumstances hereafter to be related —

The most ordinary & natural division of fevers is into the intermittent remittent and Continued

Intermittent Fevers.

By Intermittent fevers are meant those forms in which there is a succession of paroxysms, between each of which a perfect and distinct suspension of febrile symptoms takes place the interval between the paroxysms is in the pathological language denominated the Apyrexia, different names have been given to the fevers according to the length of the interval when the paroxysm returns every 24 hours the fever is called Quotidian when it occurs every other day or when the interval is 48 hours it is called Tertian but when it is protracted to 72 hours or the attack recurs on the 3rd & 4th day it is denominated Quartan. - Of each of these primary types an almost infinite variety has been enumerated by authors as the Double tertian the double and triple quartan &c by some of the ancient writers it was asserted that cases occurred in which the interval was protracted to the 5th 6th & 7th or even the 8th day, this was affirmed by Hips & confirmed by the testimony of Boerhave there are not wanting writers who have extended the period

to one month 2 months and even to a year confining on these cases the titles of ~~Bisenstrua~~ - Bimenstrua. Annua - whether these peculiarities ever take place I do not positively affirm nor deny - even if they do they must be considered only as anomalous deviations from the general character of the disease and deserving of very little attention - The three primary forms of Intermittent fever are those only I wish you particularly to recollect, to attempt more is encumbering your memory with mere names and distinctions of no practical importance - Of these the Tertian is the most frequent and by far the easiest of cure, next to that in both respects is the Quotidian, the Quartan least commonly appears and is always exceedingly obstinate in the management - the first more generally appears in the Spring and the latter commonly in the fall, thence the names of vernal and autumnal intermittents - By Cullen it is said that the Quartan is more common than the Quotidian whether this is the case in Edinburg where he resided I cannot say but the whole current of experience is against him

and certainly in the U. S. the case is entirely different. The Quartan which in this city at least is seldom seen and when it does occur it almost invariably arises out of a prostrated condition of a Tertian or Quotidian. — Each paroxysm of Intermittent fever is divided into the Cold the Hot and the Sweating — The symptoms connected with these stages you will find very elaborately detailed by the writers on this subject, but the case is so familiar to you that it is unnecessary in me to detain you by a detail of them —

The Cold stage is ushered in by langor and sluggishness of motion, yawning stretching and some nausea or debility of the stomach, the face then becomes pale the features shrink the skin over the whole body is constricted as if induced by the action of cold, not long after these symptoms universal rigors come on accompanied with severe pain in the head back loins and extremities The respiration is now short and extremely difficult, the pulse small and sometimes intermittent — Copious dis-

- changes of pellucid urine usually take place at this conjuncture - But the most alarming symptoms are coma and stupor which in some few instances have amounted even to apoplexy - The first stage continues for one or two hours the symptoms then gradually abate and the 2d stage or the Hot. shews itself by a diffusion of heat over the whole body with redness of the face and throbbing of the temples pain in the head anxiety and restlessness and some tendency to delirium, during this period the pulse slowly rises till at length it becomes strong voluminous and exceedingly bekeneet - As in the first stage these symptoms remain for some time but finally a moisture appears on the forehead and soon becomes a general Sweat. on this taking place the heat abates the thirst ceases the respiration becomes free the circulation is tranquillized and the functions generally are restored to their healthy condition - The preceding is a very concise account of a paroxysm of Intermittent fever as it usually exhibits itself but this like all other diseases is sometimes

marked by anomalous circumstances which should not be entirely over-looked. By Gleghorn Senior and other writers it is recorded that the cold stage is wanting entirely in some cases - the same has been observed with regard to the hot stage - But what is still more curious it is equally apparent that the hot stage in several instances has ~~been~~ preceded ~~by~~ the cold. It has further been remarked that the Paroxysms sometimes terminate by a copious secretion of urine or evacuation from the bowels without any perspiration cases of this kind are recorded by Dr Jackson An irregularity of another sort occasionally is observable in intermittents they have been known to retract their attack to some one part of the body while the rest of the system remains unaffected -
Intermittent sometimes locates itself in one of the legs which goes through the cold hot and sweating stage with perfect regularity More than once I have seen the same affection to seize on the eyes - every other day this organ was attacked with excruciating pains which after a while ceased and a compleat cure could only be effected by the means which are effectual in Intermittent fever - Not long since a lady consulted me on account of a violent pain which she felt every other

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other day in the lower part of her abdomen as she came from the south I conjectured that this might be another irregularity of Intermittent fever. accordingly after every other remedy usually employed had failed of success she was cured by the use of Fowler's Solution - In the progress of our enquiries we shall have occasion to point out some curious facts of this nature - perhaps no disease is so often disguised under other forms as the Intermittent fever and as it exacts a very peculiar mode of treatment it becomes important that the nature of the case should be understood - As relates to the **Cause** of Intermittent fever no little controversy has at different times been maintained It is now pretty generally admitted that the most common source of this disease are the Marsh Exhalations this was originally suggested by Nancefi an Italian who lived and published ~~over~~ on this subject not long after the revival of letters in Europe - the observations of Physicians in every section of the globe have most abundantly confirmed the accuracy of this theory. but as regards the precise nature of this

pestiferous miasmata we are still in utter ignorance thus much however is certain that they are emitted by vegetable and animal matter in a state of putrefaction, the origin of Intermittents is sometimes involved in considerable obscurity they will make their appearance in situations where there is no obvious source of exhalation exists and prevail to a very considerable extent. In researches to endeavour to ascertain the cause we should never lose sight of the fact that the miasmata may be wafted by the winds to the distance of 8 or 10 Miles in a state of sufficient activity to produce their ordinary effects - No point connected with our science is probably decided from more indisputable evidence than that which I have just mentioned - But it is not less true notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary that many other causes produce fevers the paroxysms of which occur at stated periods whatever depresses the body so as to cause extreme debility appears to have this effect from diet, great fatigue, mental anxiety excessive evacuations have all been known to have produced intermittents

when there is reason to suspect the influence of marsh effluvia
next to these latter causes Cold is undoubtedly to be considered
the most productive source of the disease we are considering
every practitioner has been consulted respecting intermittent fevers
which have arisen from exposure to cold which is more
prompt in producing it if conjoined with moisture as
damp Rooms, damp Beds, Clothes &c Collection of Bilious
Matter in the Stomach are also frequent causes of this disease
it has been said to arise from Contagion, that this is the
case has been so well attested that it would be unwarran-
-table scepticism to doubt it but whenever contagion
proves the cause of Intermittent fever it always assumes
a typhus type and thus we often find in Gaols Hospi-
-tals &c It has been said to arise from lunar influence
by more than one writer and some have ascribed
its origin to the planets but we should reject such
phantasies -

Of the Prognosis of Intermittent fever -

This it is obvious must be favorable when no anomalous

symptoms attend the case when the paroxysm is short and not violent, the reverse is the case when the paroxysms are long and violent or are attended by coma or convulsions, or where the apyrexia is unusually short if connected with these circumstances there should be visceral obstructions there is no doubt of immediate danger or that the attack will be protracted and severe All cases of long standing are unfavorable particularly if some one of the Chylopoetic Viscera are involved in the affair. Tho' it is certainly true that the most obstinate cases are not always the most dangerous, the remark has been made a thousand times that when after the continuance of the disease for a fortnight or more, a paroxysm comes on with increased violence and without any assignable cause it is generally the last, the disease giving way almost uniformly to our continued exertions to deprive it. Intermittents may be converted into Remittents by the protraction of their paroxysms or they may terminate in many other diseases. Death often occurs in the cold.

stage by congestion of blood in some of the Viscera or cavities if it takes place in the hot stage it is generally by Apoplexy or Convulsions - Death never takes place during the Sweating stage except indeed in some very extreme cases where very large evacuations by the skin takes place when death takes place in recent cases marks of inflammation are sometimes found in the Brain - liver & in the Alimentary Canal In old and confirmed cases the Liver pancreas & spleen are liable to become indurated enlarged and schirrus -

Treatment - This divides itself into two parts that which is required during the Paroxysm & that which is proper during the intermission or Apyrexia - In obedience to the suggestion of nature we should endeavour to bring on a perspiration as soon as possible - Called in the **Cold** stage we should immediately resort to the remedies which are best calculated to produce this effect we should at once have the patient placed in a warm bed and direct topical applications as hot Bricks or bottles filled with hot water should be put to the extre-
-mities

warm beverages of a stimulating nature should now be administered, herb teas &c it is common to resort to the diffusible stimulants as wine or wine whey Ether or Volatile Alkali &c. Opium has been particularly useful it is stated on the authority of Trotter that one or two grains administered at this time has the effect of allaying the head ache and rigors of exciting an unusual glow followed by perspiration and thus producing a solution of the cold stage Ever since it was first recommended by Trotter it has been used all over the world and universal experience sanctions the practice - to its efficacy I can bear ample testimony, of all the remedies I have ever seen employed the Opium is the best. —

Twenty or five and twenty years ago the application of the Tourniquet was recommended by a Mr Kelly a Surgeon in Edinburgh on the accession of the cold stage, we are told that if the Tourniquet be applied so as to stop the circulation in the arm

and thigh of opposite side, the cold stage is almost immediately arrested, the principle on which it acted is said to be very intelligible by interrupting the circulation of the blood thro the extremities such an accumulation of it takes place in the heart & great arteries that it excites an increased action in these organs and a consequent diffusion of temperature over the body - However plausible in speculation & notwithstanding the character of Dr Kelly this plan was not found to answer the expectations of its friends, when I was in Edinburgh I saw it tried and it utterly failed, it is proper however to mention that Dr Kelly is still sanguine of his remedy and has latterly published a second paper reiterating his first views this is one out of a thousand instances where different physicians have obtained different results from the same remedy —

<u>Emetics</u> are much liked by many in the cold stage they generally put an end to it as soon as they operate I do not however employ them in common cases as they are not comparable with the opium - but business is

to abridge the cold stage and Opium is the best remedy we possess for this purpose. Emetics are very disagreeable -

The indications in the management of the Hot Stage are also two fold, first to remove irritation, 2nd to induce perspiration the irritation is generally occasioned by the presence of bile in the Stomach and in such case we should have no hesitation in resorting immediately to an Emetic but if vomiting has already occurred or there is much nausea all that is necessary is to assist nature by the administration of warm beverages as Chamomile tea or even warm water, to meet the second indication we must resort to Diaphoretics by all the practitioners of Great Britain James Powder is very highly recommended, but in this country as it cannot always be obtained pure it is very rarely or never employed in this country, and some one of the Antimonial preparations whose composition and properties are better understood have been substituted in its place - Antimonial Wine or Emetic Tart in pills or dissolved in water are very commonly used in country practice the Eupatorium perfoliatum is much used it is an excellent article when others cannot be procured, I generally

employ the Spiritus Mindereri (Acetate of Ammonia) a fluid it preferable to any other article it is retained on the stomach when every thing else would be rejected, it is more prompt in its operation. Dose a table spoonful repeated as often as necessary — On the authority of Dr Lind Opium has been employed in the hot stage it is alledged by him that it produces a resolution of the paroxysm, prepares the system for the use of Bark, diminishes the dangers of congestion in the Viscera, and thus prevents the occurrence of Schirrus and ulcerations, of the many who have tried this practice I scarcely know one that has reported in its favor, it is said as indeed seems probable to increase the headache to add to the heat and restlessness, and to prolong and aggravate in every respect the paroxysm — I do not know a great deal of it myself being repugnant to my theoretical notions, relative to the properties of Opium I entered fully into the prejudices against it & never submitted it to experiment till lately I confess that I have been agreably disappointed and am now inclined to believe that it will be found that the Opium is injurious in the

hot stage of Intermittents when the system is plethoric and inflamatory, it will prove eminently beneficial under opposite circumstances, to such an inference at least I have been led by my own experience within the last year, having prescribed the opium in 20 or 30 cases tho it was generally after depletion by the Lancet or by purges had been prescribed - In speculating on this subject it must be recollected that Lind practiced exclusively in hot climates among a people of relaxed habits with little or no phlogistic diathesis & where of course a strong tendency always exists to perspiration - It is hard to discredit the statements of such a man, yet upon the whole in this city and the more temperate parts of the U S. I am very certain that you will find it cannot always be confided in Dover Powder may often be used when Opium appears to be indicated thus administered it proves stimulant and diaphoretic - The practice above detailed is only applicable to cases of ordinary occurrence but intermittents are sometimes of a highly inflammatory nature and the paroxysm demands a treatment different from that

which I have delivered, they generally adopt this character in the spring or during the prevalence of inflammatory epidemics and the fact can be ascertained by the symptoms which the cases present. when the fever is of the type alluded to, the pulse is vigorous and strong, the face flushed the respiration laborious & difficult and acute pains in the head sides and chest. when the paroxysm is attended with these symptoms we must without hesitation appeal to the Lancet and other depletory measures, the alimentary canal should be attacked with an Emetic and brisk purgatives —

Intermittent Fevers however on some occasions assume a very different type instead of the inflammatory they take on the Typhus character when these cases occur as they often do in crowded situations or during the prevalence of typhus fevers a different treatment is demanded, the paroxysm is to be treated by the administration of all those remedies which are best calculated to support the tone and strength of the patient —

We are now come to the treatment of the disease

in the Apyrexia and here we must employ such remedies as are calculated to ward off a recurrence of the paroxysm and to invigorate the stomach and thro it the general system Of all these articles the Cinchona has been found the most efficacious - it was originally introduced into the Materia Medica as a remedy in this disease, it has maintained an invariable reputation and is considered as superior to all other remedies amid all the fluctuations of medical opinion & the vicissitudes of practice to which our science has been subjected this article still retains its character little diversity of opinion at present prevails with regard to its mode of administration tho formerly no point in medicine was more unsettled, among the early notions on this subject the absurd one was entertained that some time should be allowed to elapse before its administration that the morbific matter might be thrown of the system by the paroxysm, this idea was advanced by Boerhaave who said that it should be used "ac cum morbus aliquo tempore duravit" ~~to~~ his commentator Van Swieten united with him in this sentiment.

which was also concurred in by Sydenham and all the other eminent practitioners of that period directly the reverse is now the practice and the fact appears to be fully established that the earlier we commence with the Bark the more speedy & certain will be the cure, the only circumstances which warrants the least delay is the existence of something improper in the Alimentary Canal or a condition of the system rendering its administration improper & yet there are very many practitioners who give it but this is by no means the common opinion & the established practice it is now very generally conceded that occasionally the bark will effect a cure without a previous evacuation yet as a general rule it is hazardous to manage the disease on this plan at present it is the custom to evacuate previously either by puking or purging and for this purpose Tart. Antimony or Calomel are preferable — Emetics however especially in the U S. have given way in a great measure to mercurial purges, these generally answer very well but cases of an intractable nature often occur

where emetics cannot by dispensed by they operate in such instances not only as evacuants of the alimentary canal but also by making an impression very powerful on the stomach and thus disposing and breaking down that chain of association upon which intermittents and other periodical diseases seem to depend, of the efficacy of Emetics my own observations have afforded me abundant and conclusive evidence - but besides the evacuation of the Primæ viæ - V.S. is also often imperiously demanded in their commencement Intermittents are almost always more or less inflammatory and this diathesis is sometimes kept up with considerable pertinacity without the loss of blood and sometimes pretty copiously too the Bark will frequently be rejected from the stomach or if retained its only effect will be to aggravate the symptoms which it was intended to obviate. my rule is never to resort to its use till I have prepared the system by some evacuating remedies by this method of procedure adapting the remedy to the state of the system it will from the certainty of its effects be almost entitled to be

considered as it was formerly called "a specific in Intermittent Fever. This Fever is not unfrequently associated with visceral obstructions and here the Bark is held to be inadmissible – that cases of this nature exist says Cullen I have not sufficient experience to determine, but I am well persuaded that it is dangerous to adopt any general rule on the subject – I am convinced that accumulations of blood often exist in the liver & spleen which are increased by every repetition of the cold stage – In Visceral obstructions where no pain or inflammation exists I would never hesitate to employ the Bark so as to put an end to the disease In other cases where there is pain in the affected Viscera and activity of the pulse the medicine is far from doing good indeed it is evidently mischievous we should here resort to vesications or if necessary to bleeding or what is perhaps better still a slight salivation should be induced which will most commonly remove the obstruction and put an end to the fever – As perhaps you all know there was at one time much debate whether or not the Bark should be given immediately preceding

Cullen was decidedly in favor of this practice but I consider him to have been certainly in the wrong, determining from my own experience I should avoid giving at the moment of the anticipated attack, when I have so given it, I have found it to aggravate the paroxysm by increasing the fever and disturbing the stomach, some practitioners go so far as to contend that there should be no intermission in its use and that it should be employed in every stage even during the paroxysm Dr Clarke who has written with great ability on the fevers is among those who most strenuously recommend this practice - As yet I have never been induced to imitate it, because I have always observed that when given when there is a slight disposition to fever that it is uniformly productive of mischief - It is now established by the common consent of practitioners that when there is the slightest indication of an accession of a paroxysm the Bark should be discontinued - The ordinary mode of exhibiting it is in substance with <u>wine</u> with water Milk

or dilute ardent Spirits, but milk has always appeared to me to be the most agreable vehicle. The dose is ℥j to ℥ij repeated as often as the stomach will bear it so that ℥j at least may be given in the ordinary remission of a tertian tho much more than this is often necessary It is the practice in the W. Indies to take ℥j at once in the morning and to omit the medicine for the rest of the day, the late Mr Wallas who was from that part of the world and brought with him the practice that prevailed there, whenever he was affected with an attack took this quantity early in the morning premising however evacuations always with complete success I never knew him to fail in the course of 3 or 4 days - I doubt whether this practice could be generally imitated very few stomachs could be found able to bear so large a dose the fact however is interesting and I thought it worthy of being recorded as cases may occur where this method would be advantageous - In some persons such is the irritability of the stomach that Bark in substance

in the smallest dose cannot be retained in such cases we must resort to the infusion or decoction, either by itself or combined with some aromatics as cloves cinnamon, orange peel or Virginia Snake Root the last is to be preferred, it renders the mixture pleasant to the taste comfortable to the stomach & much more efficacious, it will frequently also succeed when the Bark in substance has failed of giving relief and it is particularly adapted to cases of children and delicate persons — But ~~something~~ sometimes the bark will purge and its efficacy is thus impaired, when this happens small quantities of Laudanum are to be administered with it, if it produces constipation as it sometimes does small doses of Rhei may be given with advantages, now and then acidity of the stomach is a symptom of Intermittents as is customary, under such circumstances to combine with the Bark a little Magnesia or a minute quantity of

[illegible]

of the Vegetable or Mineral Alkalis, it is said by an English writer to act more powerfully in arresting the progress of the disease than Bark alone, I deem it of importance in some cases to continue the administration of the Bark during the space of 24 hours without intermitting during the night. it is obvious that its employment must be insisted on in order to make a permanent impression on the Stomach, this is especially necessary in some cases; tho it is by no means to be regarded as a general rule in its use —

Notwithstanding the various means suggested in order to attain a proper administration of the remedy it is often out of our power to succeed by a peculiar irritability of the stomach, in whatever shape it may be presented it is instantly rejected by vomiting. In cases of this kind it is usual to resort to injections — I have never used Bark in

this way except in some cases of Children and therefore cannot say much in its favor — Possibly it may be useful in some cases but you will hardly prevail on an adult to submit to a repetition of an enema of Bark as often at least as it may be necessary in order to effect a cure — Besides you will often be defeated by the great irritation which exists in the large intestines, either there previously or induced by the medicine and which amounts to such a degree as to render it almost impossible for the injection to be retained however as you may have occasion to employ the Bark as an Enema, I will give you the formula. ℞ — 1. 2. or 3 ʒ of the powder is to be intimately mixed with Mucilage of Gum Arabic or common Starch, or flax seed tea made very rofy to sooth the irritation of the bowels a small quantity of Laudanum may be added the least possible bulk should be employed ∴

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

that it may not offend the rectum by its size and be expelled —

Bark has also been used externally various methods have been recommended by different persons by some it is recommended that cataplasms or poultices be made of this article and placed over the region of the stomach — By others a warm bath either topical or general is preferred it is stated on authority, sufficiently respectable to be entitled to confidence, that Intermittents may sometimes be cured by an immersion of the flesh in a decoction of the Bark it is probable that a general bath in which the whole body might be immersed is much more efficacious — As a remedy in Intermittents I have never employed it externally but it has been used by practitioners particularly in this country who report in its favor in a decided tone — I have principally used it with a view to restrain violent bilious vomitings especially in Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and in Periodical fevers, it was frequently

soothe the irritation of the Stomach most completely, its mode of operation is very intelligible, by creating a tonic impression on the skin between which and the stomach there is a consent of a very intimate nature, it imparts tone to that organ also, and thus restrains its inordinate motions. Bark has also been employed in a dry state as an external application, it is stated by Dr Darwin that if the sheets of a bed be very thickly strewed with the powder of the Bark, it will effectually remove the disease to believe this even on such respectable authority as that of Darwin requires a considerable degree of credulity for my part Gent.n I do not believe it but there is another and more efficacious mode of applying the Bark to the surface in a dried state I allude to the Lintea Jacket of Bark which is made by sewing pieces of bark between the cloth of which the Jacket is made and which is to be worn next to the skin — doubts have been entertained whether those used it possess any efficacy it does undoubtedly if applied in cases of

children and women of extreme delicacy, tho it will generally fail in persons of a robust habit, perhaps generally it will be found to fail and when compared to the internal administration of the bark it is of very little entitled to our confidence, tho it may occa-sionally be used as an auxiliary to the Bark inter-nally administered or to the other tonics which are frequently used in this disease

As substitutes for the Peruvian Bark a great variety of of Vegetables have been introduced into the Materia Medica particularly in the United states which is rich in arti-cles of a nature calculated to combat Intermittent fevers, though it is not easy to say under what parti-cular circumstances they are to be preferred to the Bark

Of all of our active Veg.le tonics by far the best is the Aristolochia Serpentaria it is perhaps to be ranked next to the Peruvian Bark in the cure of Intermittents it was originally employed by Sydenham who recom-mended it in conjunction with wine as a general rule

he gave it in all cases of Intermittents where wine was indicated and with the effect of increasing its power by the addition of the Serpentaria, whether it is adequate to the cure of confirmed cases of the disease I cannot certainly pronounce, but in mild forms or where the type is ambiguous, partaking in some degree of the remitting type it is a very efficacious remedy – In children cases it may often be used with advantage – one preparation of the Serpentaria has been much employed in the worst cases of Ague & fever with very great advantage –

℞ Pulv. Cort. Cinchon ʒ ss
Pulv Rad Serpent. ʒ i
Carb Potaß ʒ ss M. div in P.W. 1 qtr.

so that the whole be taken in the course of one day, why the Serpentaria thus combined should have its powers so greatly increased is difficult to determine but of the fact there is no doubt, it has succeeded after the Bark alone has failed, the formula I have given you has been used in this section of the union for

more than half a Century I give it you with the great-
-est confidence, it has received to the fullest extent the
testimony of enlarged experience — How it acts I know not
perhaps the Alkali in its composition is of service
we know that in Pertussis the Alkalis are among
the most effectual of our remedies, also in many of the
Neuroses even in Epilepsy the Alkalies are highly
serviceable — I repeat it again this formula will
very often succeed when every other shall fail —

The Eupatorium Perfoliatum or Thorough Wort
is possessed of very diversified powers, it may be so admini-
-tered as to prove diaphoretic, emetic or tonic, by its combined
diaphoretic and tonic properties it is peculiarly adapted to
those cases of Intermittents where the intermissions are not
distinct and complete, and where the Bark is not admissible
it may indeed be used in the Apyrexia and indifferently
in the hot and cold stages of the paroxysms. Its tonic
property is obtained by administering its in powder
or in cold decoction — This remedy is much employed

throughout the country and considerably in Philadelphia Dr Hosack informs me that it has completely supplanted the Peruvian Bark & Fowler's Solution in the practice of several physicians in N York - he exposed entirely in its diaphoretic property in the late winter epidemic, the dose of it is a ℈i or ℥ß of the powder or a wine glass full of a strong decoction of it every hour or two —
There is another species the Eupatorium Perfoliatum, known by the name of Horehound, which is not possessed of equal virtues tho it is somewhat medicinal —— " —

In our enumeration of the remedies adapted to the cure of Intermittents the <u>Chironia Angularis</u> or Common Centaury must not be overlooked it is different both in its appearance and medicinal effects from the Centaury of the Shops. Like the Eupatorium it may be employed under all circumstances of the disease and is sometimes given when the Peruvian Bark is inadmissible it should be given in Infusion in Decoction as much as the stomach will bear; tho mostly employed

in the country it is also used in the city and we have abundant reason to be pleased with its effects —

There are two Species of the Cornus the C. Florida and the C Sericea, they are both possessed of tonic powers the bark is the part employed and may be given in the same way & dose as P. Bark. it has been experimented upon by Dr Walker a graduate in this University and found to possess nearly similar properties with the P. Bark both in chemical composition and medical properties I have no experience with it myself but it is so highly extolled by others that I think it my duty to notice it —

Allied to the Cornus in medicinal virtues is the Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Tree the bark — I know nothing of it from experience Prof Barton & others have highly extolled it —

Another of our native Tonics is the Prunus Verticilata or Black Alder, it is about upon a par as to efficacy with the last article, Dr Barton recommended it very highly

Many of our Barks have been employed in Intermittents and not without success the White Oak approaches nearest the Peruvian Bark in chemical composition, Yet the experience of practitioners decides in favor of the Black or Chesnut Oak - I have no experience in either —

Several species of the Willow are not without power in Intermittents, the white Willow particularly has been found serviceable the English practitioners (Wilkinson & others) extol it very highly — Professor Barton also speaks well of the Bark of the Willow I saw a number of cases in the Alms houses eventually benefited by them —

Thirty or Forty years ago Dr Rush recommended the Liriodendron Tulipifera (the Bark) the common Poplar of our country) Dr Barton also speaks highly of it, it was introduced into the practice of the Army by Dr Rush and he considered it as little inferior to the Peruvian Bark the bark of the root in Powder ~~of~~ or Decoction —

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